



Two Druze fighters watched from a few dozen yards away as a U.S. helicopter landed on the U.S. Embassy grounds in West Beirut on Wednesday. The helicopter carried 50 Americans and three British soldiers to ships offshore.

Moslem Leftists Back in Control in West Beirut

(Continued from Page 1) ably. All of the buses of the International College, another school with many foreign students, were burned by a shell. "It must have been the army," says one man about that shell. "No, it had to have been the Druze," says another. "Surely it was the Phalangists," says a third. "I even heard it was the Israelis," chimes in a fourth. "All happened so fast," said Richard Day, an associate dean at the American University. "One

minute I was in a shop buying fabric to re-cover my furniture, and the next minute it was like old times and I was crouched in the corridor, listening to the BBC, trying to find out what was going on."

As always in these situations, Americans began trying to contact one another to find out if the U.S. Embassy planned an evacuation. The problem was that with no telephones it was impossible to get in touch with anyone at the mission, let alone the ambassador, whose residence is in Yarze, in the hills overlooking the capital.

"I have seen the embassy go from absolute panic in 1976 to 'You're on your own' today," she said.

That point was rather brutally driven home Tuesday evening when American citizens living in Beirut heard over the radio that the embassy had evacuated all its dependents and nonessential personnel by helicopter — without leaving any word as to what other Americans in Beirut should do.

Two reporters went to the embassy Tuesday afternoon to ask the public affairs officer about the possibility of any evacuation. U.S. diplomats told them to go away.

One American who says she is not leaving no matter what kind of transportation the U.S. Navy might offer is Mildred Hijazi, married to a Lebanese, Mrs. Hijazi is the uncrowned queen of Middle East evacuations. She has been escorted out of Cairo in 1956 and Beirut in 1967, 1975 and 1982 with the help of the U.S. government.

In a terse speech the West German chancellor said he had acted wisely and within his powers under the constitution.

He said it would have been politically easier for him to accept Mr. Wörner's resignation. But he said he retained Mr. Wörner because he was an outstanding expert on defense matters.

General Günter Kiessling, who was a deputy supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization before being discharged by Mr. Wörner in December, was reinstated last week after being cleared of allegations that he frequented homosexual bars. He then agreed to take an early retirement.

Gerhard Jahn, a former justice minister and the acting floor leader for the Social Democratic Party, put pointed questions to the chancellor in the Bundestag debate. But

Mr. Kohl said he would answer the questions only during hearings of the parliament's defense committee, which is conducting an inquiry into the case.

The committee held its first meeting Wednesday afternoon with Mr. Wörner, 49, as a witness.

Mr. Wörner was repeatedly asked about Mr. Kohl's reaction when the two men discussed the case at various times since last fall.

Mr. Wörner indicated that Mr. Kohl generally let him make his own decisions.

Mr. Wörner announced that he had rejected the resignation of Joachim Hieble, the civilian administrator of the military counterintelligence agency.

Mr. Wörner's announcement came as a surprise. West German newsmen had reported that he would accept Mr. Hieble's resignation, which was offered on the ground of ill health.

In the Bundestag debate Wednesday, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, warned Mr. Kohl that the morale of the army and the government might be hurt if lower-level officials were sacrificed while Mr. Wörner was allowed to remain in his post.

South Africa Promises Nuclear Safeguards

(Continued from Page 1) tration has been eager for some time to adopt a more flexible attitude toward South Africa in line with its policy of "constructive engagement" with this country.

The irony is that a decision to ease the embargo would be of more symbolic than practical importance to South Africa because it already has enough fuel for the power sta-

tion to last until its own enriched uranium plant comes into operation within two years.

With the help of two U.S. companies, South Africa acquired almost 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) of enriched uranium from French, Swiss and Belgian suppliers in 1981.

The U.S. fuel stoppage did not delay the commissioning of the power station either, as was expected at the time it was imposed. This is because completion of the \$2-billion plant was delayed by a sabotage attack in December 1982.

Four mines, planted by saboteurs of the underground African National Congress, exploded inside the plant, causing damage that officials now admit has taken nearly a year to repair.

The first of the two Westinghouse-designed reactors in the French-built plant is due to start up in mid-March and will reach full generating capacity in July. The second reactor is scheduled to "go critical" in November.

A year from now the power station should be feeding 1.8 million kilowatts into the state-owned electricity supply commission's power grid, adding 10 percent to a total output that is already 60 percent of all the electricity generated on the African continent.

That was underlined by the Oct. 23 bomb attack against the Marine compound at Beirut International Airport; 241 American servicemen in a twin attack on the French force, 58 French soldiers died.

From then on, the wisdom of prolonging the Marine presence was an issue that threatened a confrontation between Mr. Reagan and an anxious Congress calling for the Marines' withdrawal.

Security at the power station has been tightened since the sabotage attack.

Snow Blocks Swiss Passes

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Roads and mountain passes were blocked in Switzerland on Wednesday after 48 hours of snowstorms. Authorities warned of the danger of avalanches on the north side of the Alps. Swiss automobile clubs said that nine Alpine passes, including the Simplon, were accessible, but that all others remained blocked.

Marines' Withdrawal: The End of a Gamble

(Continued from Page 1) their responsibilities in the Beirut area.

In the perception of the Lebanese and in practice, cooperation on the ground, such as joint Marine patrols with the Lebanese Army, became entwined with the administration's hopes of strengthening Mr. Gemayel to the point where he could cement control over the country. The rival religious and political factions backed by Syria came to regard the United States as a Gemayel partisan and an enemy.

As the months dragged on, the United States found that shoring up Mr. Gemayel could not be done quickly or easily. The Israeli-Lebanese peace accord of last May 17, which was supposed to serve as a vehicle for getting Israeli and Syrian forces out of Lebanon, instead became a weapon used by Syria to refuse negotiations and to incite the dissidents into further resistance to Mr. Gemayel.

In the end, even the Lebanese government agreed, as one diplomat put it, that in the changed circumstances of Beirut today, "the Marines were serving no useful military or political purpose and had become a liability whose vulnerability to attack could only hinder efforts to reassert Gemayel's authority in Beirut."

That were supposed to make the Marines a symbol of the U.S. commitment had been abandoned. Instead, the Marines were dug into defensive positions at the airport, no longer able to have any impact on the Lebanese power struggle and in danger of being cut off from attempts to get them out.

In the end, even the Lebanese government agreed, as one diplomat put it, that in the changed circumstances of Beirut today, "the Marines were serving no useful military or political purpose and had become a liability whose vulnerability to attack could only hinder efforts to reassert Gemayel's authority in Beirut."

For several months President Reagan should have been dealing with the underlying political and diplomatic problems in Lebanon, and he failed," Mr. Mondale said. "A week ago, he said that everything was getting better. All of this further evidence that they don't know what they're doing. Nevertheless, although very late, I applaud his action because I believe it will save American lives."

Hours before Mr. Reagan's announcement, Senator John Glenn of Ohio became the last of the eight Democratic candidates to call for the troops' removal. Mr. Glenn, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had not favored sending the Marines to Lebanon. Since then, however, he had opposed what he described as a "cut and run" policy of "precipitous withdrawal."

Mr. Glenn said Tuesday night: "I am concerned with the president's threat to launch shelling and air strikes against Syrian positions in Lebanon. A condition of civil war exists in Lebanon, and the U.S. ought not to be in the middle of it. It would be a tragedy if we moved from an ill-defined mission in Lebanon to an undecided war."

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat who is speaker of the House, issued a statement urging that the redeployment be done quickly. Mr. O'Neill, who backed a resolution last summer authorizing the troops to remain through the spring of 1985, said he was "very sad at the way things have developed in Lebanon."

Dr. Yapha Udontek, chairman of the Thai Parliament's Social and Culture Commission, said the revelations were based on interviews with seven survivors of a Jan. 30 fire that swept through the main red-light district of Phuket, 540 miles (870 kilometers) south of Bangkok.

Seven prostitutes died in the blaze. The charred bodies of two of them were found chained together, apparently because they had a history of trying to escape. One of the survivors, identified only as Noi, 15, was interviewed at a Phuket hospital by Dr. Yapha and the Thai national police chief, General Mahanond.

Dr. Yapha, one of two women on the 10-member parliamentary commission, said Noi was recruited from her village in northeastern Thailand two years ago.

Speaking of the original deploy-

Soviet Union to Send Member of Politburo To Damascus for Talks

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday that a member of the Politburo would visit Syria soon, and Western diplomats linked the trip to the abrupt realignment of forces in Beirut, and they said Mr. Aliyev's mission was probably to have an on-the-spot consultation with the Syrians. The diplomats said it was possible that Moscow would try to challenge Washington for the role of peace broker, offering Syria's influence over the leftist militias as its strong suit.

To Western diplomats, however, the announcement reflected the degree of Soviet interest in the situation taking shape in Lebanon and the statistic Mr. Aliyev seems to have achieved in the Politburo.

The announcement followed the recapture of West Beirut by Moslem militias and President Ronald Reagan's decision to withdraw the U.S. Marines from the Lebanese mainland onto ships offshore.

Initial Tass commentaries described the withdrawal as an attempt to deceive the public. They said that Washington was in fact preparing for wider use of aircraft and artillery on Lebanese soil.

Tass said Washington's goal was still to prevent national reconciliation by any means to force on it a settlement that would meet the strategic plans of the United States and Israel, to dismember Lebanon and to establish military and political control over the whole of the Middle East.

The commentator, Anatoly Gorlovskiy, also noted that it would be appropriate to stress once again the Soviet call for an international conference to seek a solution to the Middle East. Such a conference, with Moscow participating on an equal footing with the United States, has been the formal goal of Soviet Middle East policy since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Whatever brief Mr. Aliyev carries to Damascus, Western diplomats said Soviet leaders must be cautiously enmeshed with developments in Beirut.

During the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the Soviet Union stood aside, even when Israeli fighters destroyed Syria's Soviet-supplied air force and air defenses.

But immediately after the war, the Russians replenished and modernized Syria's arsenal, sending several thousand military advisers.

Thereafter, the Russians again remained on the sidelines, even when Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad turned against Moscow's erstwhile ally, Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Soviet calculation was evidently an effort to install a government in Beirut without the cooperation of Syria and the Moslem militias doomed to failure.

Perhaps to stress the point, Moscow last month received Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, who has been involved in some of the most serious clashes with the Lebanese Army.

Most diplomats assumed Moscow saw new opportunities in the latest developments in Beirut to upgrade its profile in the region and strengthen its bid for influence.

In Moscow's view, the conference would formally recognize a Soviet state in the region, one the United States has strongly resisted.

The Soviet calculation was evidently an effort to install a government in Beirut without the cooperation of Syria and the Moslem militias doomed to failure.

Perhaps to stress the point, Moscow last month received Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, who has been involved in some of the most serious clashes with the Lebanese Army.

After the Kissinger report continues to regard military force as a possibility, the Contadora group has tried to eliminate it, "because we don't believe that economic and social development can take place in the middle of a war," Mr. de la Madrid said in his first meeting with foreign reporters since taking office in December 1982.

Mr. de la Madrid said the Contadora nations — Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — had failed to persuade the countries of Central America to reach a consensus on ways of diminishing the conflicts and violence there. He said that he hoped that the U.S. government would realize that military intervention, "far from offering a solution to the problems of the region, would aggravate them and make them more widespread."

Both U.S. Parties Praise Redeployment Decision

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Legislators from both parties have praised the decision to redeploy the U.S. Marines to ships off Lebanon, but many of them argued that President Ronald Reagan's decision was an acknowledgment that his policy in Lebanon had failed.

Republican legislators were particularly relieved at the president's decision because many of them feel that the continued presence of the Marine contingent in Beirut could have been a major political liability in the approaching election campaign. In recent White House meetings, Republican leaders have been increasingly frank in telling Mr. Reagan and his advisers that their policy on Lebanon was losing support in Congress and among voters.

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, said in a statement Tuesday night, "I commend the president for this prudent and timely action, given the difficulty of the circumstances we find now in Beirut."

Mr. Baker, who opposed the deployment of the Marines in the first place, said that the troops were "no longer serving a diplomatic or useful purpose."

Walter F. Mondale, the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said Mr. Reagan should have taken the action weeks ago.

For several months President Reagan should have been dealing with the underlying political and diplomatic problems in Lebanon, and he failed," Mr. Mondale said. "A week ago, he said that everything was getting better. All of this further evidence that they don't know what they're doing. Nevertheless, although very late, I applaud his action because I believe it will save American lives."

Hours before Mr. Reagan's announcement, Senator John Glenn of Ohio became the last of the eight Democratic candidates to call for the troops' removal. Mr. Glenn, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had not favored sending the Marines to Lebanon. Since then, however, he had opposed what he described as a "cut and run" policy of "precipitous withdrawal."

But if Tuesday night's reactions are any indication, the Democrats will continue to criticize Mr. Reagan's foreign policy based on the Beirut episode, repeating the familiar refrain, "We told you so."

A British government official said troops were told to move out Tuesday night. They drove their 15 trucks, 22 armored cars and a few trucks from their base in Hadath through Christian-held East Beirut to Jaiach, where they were flown by navy helicopters to the auxiliary vessel Reliant offshore.

In Rome, Mr. Spadolini told the Defense Committee of the Italian Senate that Italy would reduce its peacekeeping force. But he made it clear that a limited Italian presence would be maintained until other ways could be found to safeguard the Palestinian refugee camps in its charge.

The 1,885 French troops in Beirut remained at their posts, but all patrols outside their sector had been called off, French Defense Ministry sources told Reuters. President François Mitterrand said that he wanted a United Nations force to take over peacekeeping duties in Beirut.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called the withdrawal of the British soldiers a "redeployment" decided upon "in the light of the deteriorating security situation in Beirut."

A British government official said troops were told to move out Tuesday night. They drove their 15 trucks, 22 armored cars and a few trucks from their base in Hadath through Christian-held East Beirut to Jaiach, where they were flown by navy helicopters to the auxiliary vessel Reliant offshore.

In West Beirut, militiamen broke up bars and stores selling liquor to enforce a fundamental Moslem ban on alcohol. But Nabil Berri, head of Amal, the main Shiite Moslem militia, issued a statement calling for an end to such destruction of property.

The Marines "could not stop shelling" was intended to protect the

WORLD BRIEFS

Swiss Bank Ordered to Divulge Data

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Crédit Suisse, one of Switzerland's three largest commercial banks, was ordered Wednesday by the Federal Tribunal to provide information on the account of an American client accused by the U.S. authorities of illegally exporting goods to the Soviet Union.

Crédit Suisse, invoking the banking secrecy law, had appealed against instructions by the federal police to meet a U.S. request filed last March. The Federal Tribunal said the banking secrecy law could not be invoked because the alleged offense was neither a tax case nor of a political nature.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

The American was identified as "X" in the paper made available to the public at Wednesday's hearing. U.S. authorities alleged that "X" and an unidentified Swiss national cooperated in having computer equipment shipped to a nonexistent company in Zurich, then exported it to the Soviet Union with forged bills of lading.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Standing Off From Beirut

Plain Common Sense

George, can you please tell me what in heaven's name is happening in Lebanon?

Our marines aren't the target. Mr. President. It's still the military against the Lebanese army, which is falling apart again.

Why can't they talk it out and get together?

Well, for six months Gemayel wasn't offering the Moslems much and just went on building his army and taking control of West Beirut. Last week he finally offered real concessions, as we've urged. Only the Moslems wanted West Beirut back and maybe more.

But they were talking?

They said they were talking. Meanwhile there was some sniper fire between the army and the Shiites and pretty soon an army guard post was overrun. So the army, in frustration, began shelling Shiite and Druze civilian neighborhoods. And that did it.

You mean that some hothead could wreck our whole diplomacy, George?

Not really, Mr. President. But the fighting reminded the Shiite leader, a fellow named Berri, that he wasn't going to compromise with a government that held its civilians hostage. He linked up with the Druze to demand that Gemayel quit as president. That forced the figurehead Moslem prime minister to resign, which was kind of a signal to Moslems in the army to quit shooting at fellow Moslems in the militias. And that made it pretty easy for the militiamen to move back into West Beirut.

OK, then what now, George?

Well, before this blowup Gemayel said that "everything is negotiable." But his father's militiamen are itching to take West Beirut back again. If we can cool them off we might get everyone talking again in Geneva or Beirut and design a coalition.

While reminding everyone that the marines are firmly committed to protect Gemayel?

Not exactly, Mr. President. With Gemayel's army crumbling, I've been hinting that we might redesign their mission.

To resist a Syrian takeover?

Well, 1,600 marines are no match for 40,000 Syrians. We've kind of left Syrian withdrawal to the Saudis, who say it can come after the Lebanese glue something together.

So what should we do with the marines?

Gemayel might make enough concessions and somehow survive and the marines will get the credit. But if he can't, the reason for their being there would turn out to look even flimsier. That's why I've begun saying that they aren't supporting any particular leader; they're supporting the integrity of Lebanon.

The way we're demonstrating American resolve and defending Israel?

That's a good way to put it, except for the part about Israel. For Gemayel to survive, he may have to walk away from the deal we got him with Israel last May.

In which the Israelis promised to pull out of Lebanon the minute the Syrians did?

Yes. In Moslem eyes, that deal made Gemayel an Israeli puppet and ratified the domination of Moslems by Christians. It's a dead letter now. The Israelis don't much care about Lebanon except near the southern border, and they'll look after their own security there.

So why have we kept the marines in those bunkers, taking casualties all this time? What good have they been doing anyone?

Just what you said about demonstrating American resolve, about bow Tip O'Neill may be ready to surrender but you're not. Otherwise we could easily move them offshore, park them in ships and pursue the same agenda.

Well, heck, George, that's not surrender. That's just the most obvious common sense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Troops 'Have to Withdraw'

President Amin Gemayel recently said, with regard to the continued presence of the multinational force in Beirut, "I baron no illusions. One does not gladly die for the sake of others." Now a sudden resumption of civil war and the success of the Shiite offensive against the Lebanese army strip the central contingents of their *raison d'être*. Unable to step in between the belligerents or to give effective support to a crumbling government, they have to withdraw.

The retreat of the multinational force would seem inevitably to lead to a situation in which [Mr. Gemayel], threatened in his own place and without a government, will face de facto partition of his country and even of his capital.

— Le Monde (Paris).

The United States can no longer shape Lebanon's future. If it cannot prop up Mr. Gemayel and he falls and the civil war intensifies, President Reagan has two options. One is to make the Syrians and the Druze and the Shia militia so badly that they desist. For all sorts of reasons, including growing domestic opposi-

FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Wall Street's Sheep and Goats
NEW YORK — The oversold condition of the market was emphasized [on Feb. 8]. There was extreme dullness, with a rising tendency, until the afternoon, and then a scramble and buoyancy, which continued to the end. That Governor Hughes plans to separate the sheep from the goats in Wall Street by prohibiting brokers from trading on their own account, and traders from buying and selling for others, is the report from Albany. The lawyers of Wall Street say such a measure is unconstitutional.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is equipping its transcontinental trains to use natural gas fuel. This is the first time it has been so used.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

PHILIP M. FOISIE LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
WALTER WELLS Executive Editor
ROBERT K. McCABE Deputy Editor
SAMUEL ABT Deputy Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ Associate Editor

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher
FRANCOIS DESMAISON Director of Circulation
RICHARD H. MORGAN Director of Advertising
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Cable: Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Water N. Thayer.
Mailing address: 24-24 Hennedy Rd., Hong Kong Tel. 3-285118. Telex 61170.
Marketing Div. U.K.: Robert C. T. Tel. 030-80221. Telex 1000.
S.M. on capital of £1,000,000. G.R.C. No. 7320215. G.R.C. No. 24231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

Pulling Back Doesn't Mean Pulling Out

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Make a list of all the American assets in Lebanon and the Middle East. They were frozen or wasted as long as the marines stayed in Beirut. But pull the marines back to the armada standing offshore, and the assets come into play. So even at this desperate hour, the tactical withdrawal announced by President Reagan on Tuesday makes sense.

Moral probity constitutes, despite a certain tawdriness of late, the prime American asset. The United States enjoys high standing in the world because it affords many small nations the only protection available against aggression and subversion. The Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has a claim on that protection.

Dissident minorities demand a larger voice in Lebanese affairs. Perhaps an accommodation can be worked out. But the minorities, and their Syrian patrons, show every sign of wanting to break the Gemayel regime by force of arms.

A broad range of allies are available for joint action that bears on Lebanon. Several "moderate" Arab governments have reason to oppose Syria's primacy. Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia would all lose prestige if the Syrians scored in Lebanon. They have a rallying point in the Palestinian banner born by the leader whom the Syrians have humiliated, Yasser Arafat.

But joint action by the "moderate" Arabs requires time. They also need an Israeli government prepared to make concessions, and strong U.S. leadership. But that kind of government in Israel, while perhaps in the making, does not now exist. American leadership, with concern for the marines dividing the country, is not strong.

In those conditions, the "moderate" Arabs make halting moves that only antagonize Syria.



They try to line up American diplomacy for a sellout of Mr. Gemayel. They maneuver the United States against Israel.

Israel can put the strongest military power to the Middle East at the disposal of the United States. But the Israelis have suffered a break in morale since their invasion of Lebanon failed to yield the promised fruits. The government of Yitzhak Shamir can barely cope with difficult economic conditions at home.

Moreover, tacit understandings have been reached by Israel with most of the ethnic groups in Lebanon, and with Syria. So the Israelis will bring their power to bear only if the United States commits itself first. But once again, because of the marines, Washington has hesitated.

Finally, there are America's friends and supporters to Europe and Asia. Britain, France and Italy provided troops who served with the marines as part of the multinational force. They have military, diplomatic and economic cards that they can play in various Arab capitals, and with Syria's great backer, the Soviet Union.

But the traditional allies are in Lebanon at the urging of America. Their instinct is to separate themselves from a venture that looks doomed. It is not only rats who leave sinking ships. So rather than the allies again require bold American leadership, which, once again, could not be asserted as long as the marines were exposed.

Pulling the marines out at this time to be sure cannot be made to look like a glorious victory. The fact is that sending them to was a mistake in the first place. In real life, mistakes are costly.

But compounding a mistake only makes matters worse. The longer the marines stayed on, the more the United States was drawn into the dirty business of breaking the Gemayel government; the more American force was used ineffectually against the Syrians and their protégés; the more the United States was divided from its allies; and the more discontent mounted at home.

But the converse also applies. Once the marines are out, the United States regains credibility for the use of force. With force available, there is political flexibility to Lebanon and a chance to rally allies around the world.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

A Dialogue About Dialogue With the Soviet Union

By Marshall D. Shulman

NEW YORK — Reasonable people often come to fundamentally different views about the Soviet Union. Take, for example, two persons whom I shall call A and B.

A tends to take a dark view of the Soviet Union and the threat it represents, and this leads him to conclude that the U.S. relationship with it is one of stark confrontation, not by America's choice but because of the intractability of Soviet ambitions.

While B has no sympathy for the Soviet Union, he sees it as more pragmatic and cautious in its behavior, and he fears that confrontation is dangerous and counterproductive.

B is not hawk. B is not a dove. They do not represent the extremes of right or left; rather, they are loosely grouped around the middle of the spectrum of American politics. They are equally aware of the dangers of nuclear war and equally concerned about avoiding it. They might have the following dialogue:

A: How can you tell the Soviet Union is cautious in the face of its aggressive conduct in recent years? Are you overlooking Angola, Ethiopia, Yemen, Vietnam, Afghanistan? Look at what the Soviets are doing in Poland, and how they maintain their illegitimate dominion over all of Eastern Europe. They have a base in this hemisphere. In Cuba, and are trying to get a foothold in Central America. Wherever there are trouble spots, it is because they are still trying to spread their revolution.

B: How can you tell the Soviet Union is not doing well? They have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: For all practical purposes, we have a condition of mutual deterrence; it is excessive, but it is not a fragile balance.

B: I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: For all practical purposes, we have a condition of mutual deterrence; it is excessive, but it is not a fragile balance.

B: I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: I don't think it can change much without falling apart. It is a brittle system, and it is close to a state of collapse. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: We cannot predicate our policies on the expectation that the Soviet Union will collapse. It is a large country, with great natural resources and a large population that has been accustomed for centuries to living under difficult conditions. There is no sign of revolutionary dissatisfaction. We have to start from the assumption that the Soviet Union is here to stay.

A: I don't see why in past discussions you've kept harping on the need for arms control negotiations for 20 years, and it hasn't even slowed down the Soviet military buildup. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: What you say adds up to a persistent effort by the Soviet Union to expand its influence wherever opportunities occur. But those opportunities are not created by the Russians. They seek to exploit upheavals caused by local conditions to which we have not responded effectively, and they are quick to take advantage of our shortsightedness and ignorance. We think every radical movement is created by Moscow, but it is we who drive these revolutionary movements into Moscow's arms.

A: It is not hawk. B is not a dove. They do not represent the extremes of right or left; rather, they are loosely grouped around the middle of the spectrum of American politics. They are equally aware of the dangers of nuclear war and equally concerned about avoiding it. They might have the following dialogue:

A: How can you tell the Soviet Union is not doing well? They have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

B: I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: I don't think it can change much without falling apart. It is a brittle system, and it is close to a state of collapse. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: We cannot predicate our policies on the expectation that the Soviet Union will collapse. It is a large country, with great natural resources and a large population that has been accustomed for centuries to living under difficult conditions. There is no sign of revolutionary dissatisfaction. We have to start from the assumption that the Soviet Union is here to stay.

A: I don't see why in past discussions you've kept harping on the need for arms control negotiations for 20 years, and it hasn't even slowed down the Soviet military buildup. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: What you say adds up to a persistent effort by the Soviet Union to expand its influence wherever opportunities occur. But those opportunities are not created by the Russians. They seek to exploit upheavals caused by local conditions to which we have not responded effectively, and they are quick to take advantage of our shortsightedness and ignorance. We think every radical movement is created by Moscow, but it is we who drive these revolutionary movements into Moscow's arms.

A: It is not hawk. B is not a dove. They do not represent the extremes of right or left; rather, they are loosely grouped around the middle of the spectrum of American politics. They are equally aware of the dangers of nuclear war and equally concerned about avoiding it. They might have the following dialogue:

A: How can you tell the Soviet Union is not doing well? They have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

B: I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: I don't think it can change much without falling apart. It is a brittle system, and it is close to a state of collapse. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: We cannot predicate our policies on the expectation that the Soviet Union will collapse. It is a large country, with great natural resources and a large population that has been accustomed for centuries to living under difficult conditions. There is no sign of revolutionary dissatisfaction. We have to start from the assumption that the Soviet Union is here to stay.

A: I don't see why in past discussions you've kept harping on the need for arms control negotiations for 20 years, and it hasn't even slowed down the Soviet military buildup. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: What you say adds up to a persistent effort by the Soviet Union to expand its influence wherever opportunities occur. But those opportunities are not created by the Russians. They seek to exploit upheavals caused by local conditions to which we have not responded effectively, and they are quick to take advantage of our shortsightedness and ignorance. We think every radical movement is created by Moscow, but it is we who drive these revolutionary movements into Moscow's arms.

A: It is not hawk. B is not a dove. They do not represent the extremes of right or left; rather, they are loosely grouped around the middle of the spectrum of American politics. They are equally aware of the dangers of nuclear war and equally concerned about avoiding it. They might have the following dialogue:

A: How can you tell the Soviet Union is not doing well? They have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

B: I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we can have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than they needed to, but so did we.

A: I don't think it can change much without falling apart. It is a brittle system, and it is close to a state of collapse. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B: We cannot predicate our policies on the expectation that the Soviet Union will collapse. It is a large

The Deficit Financial Cacophony

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The new U.S. Treasury Secretary, Donald T. Regan, and Cardinal Jaime L. Ortega, Archbishop of Recife, Brazil, have agreed to meet this week at the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in Paris to discuss the world financial situation.

Archbishop Ortega, a champion of the poor, has been a strong advocate of the Third World's right to self-determination and has called for a moratorium on debts.

Fellow clergymen and worshippers turned out by the hundreds to show their admiration and support for Dom Helder, as the archbishop is known. But the military regime of Brazil, the world's largest Roman Catholic country, did not officially take note of the event.



Archbishop Câmara greets a well-wisher at his retirement party in Recife.

Brazilian Archbishop, Champion of Poor, Retires at 75

The Associated Press

RECIFE, Brazil — Archbishop Helder Pessôa Câmara, a defender of social justice and human rights in the Third World, celebrated his 75th birthday Tuesday and complied with Roman Catholic Church regulations by resigning as head of his archdiocese.

Fellow clergymen and worshippers turned out by the hundreds to show their admiration and support for Dom Helder, as the archbishop is known. But the military regime of Brazil, the world's largest Roman Catholic country, did not officially take note of the event.

Brazilian news organizations covered the day's events, thanks to the suspension of a decade-long military ban against publicity on the archbishop. The censorship ended after Pope John Paul II visited in 1980, embraced the archbishop on worldwide television, and called him "my friend, my brother."

Archbishop Câmara, a frequent candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, said that although he must step down as administrative chief of the archdiocese in Recife, in Brazil's impoverished northeastern region, he would continue to speak out for the world's poor people "as an archbishop of the church."

He said he would speak in the coming months in Italy, Canada and the United States.

Archbishop Câmara said he was starting a campaign to appeal to Third World countries to renegotiate the terms of repayment of hundreds of billions of dollars they owe to North American and European banks.

The present repayment conditions, which often force governments to divert resources from social programs to repay the debts, "are oppressing people who are already poor and grinding them down even further," he said.

U.S. Finds High Level of EDB in Imported Fruit

By Cass Peterson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has found high levels of ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in the pulp of imported citrus fruits, in some cases more than 70 times the level that the government has deemed safe for ready-to-eat grain products.

Residues ranged as high as 2,173 parts per billion in the pulp of oranges shipped from Mexico to Texas. Italian oranges sold in a New York market showed levels of 1,730 parts per billion.

Much lower residues were found in citrus fruits shipped to Texas from Arizona and Florida. Fruit of unknown origin purchased in Maryland showed no EDB.

The findings, which were forwarded last week to the Environmental Protection Agency, may

pose an additional problem for William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator, as he attempts to rid the U.S. food supply of EDB without overly disrupting trade.

Mr. Ruckelshaus recommended Friday that states recall ready-to-eat grain products containing more than 30 parts per billion of EDB, but he said he was not prepared to act on citrus and tropical fruit.

The grain and food-processing industries said they considered Mr. Ruckelshaus' action reasonable. The citrus industry, however, has long contended that it cannot survive without EDB.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said that there are substitutes for EDB, "but the information I have is that none is very good or practical to use right away."

The Agriculture Department re-

quires that all fruits and some vegetables entering the country be limited

migated. Fruit shipped from one citrus-growing state to another often must also be fumigated.

The United States imports about \$12 million worth of fresh citrus fruit each year, according to the department's figures. Mr. Block said the situation was of concern to the nation's trading partners in the Caribbean and Central America.

An Environmental Protection Agency analysis last year found that eating citrus and tropical fruits tainted with EDB posed a significant cancer risk.

The agency, for example, found residues of 11 parts per billion in papayas, and said that eating 12 of them a year could result in one additional cancer death for every 5,000 persons. The agency usually considers anything more than a one-in-a-million chance of cancer to be unacceptable.

The agency last week limited

EDB residues to 900 parts per billion in raw grains, 150 parts per billion in "intermediate" foods such as flour and cake mix, and 30 parts per billion in prepared foods. It has not released the risk figures on which it based those limits.

Agency officials said, however, that the figures would be close to those used in calculations last September, when the agency imposed an emergency ban on the use of EDB as a soil fumigant. The new figures are expected to reflect the agency's belief that EDB residues will drop sharply in food products over the next year, disappearing within five years.

For an adult, that will likely mean a very small risk — perhaps one in 10 million. But the calculations done last year also reflect a relatively high risk for small children who eat EDB-tainted food for one additional year.

Singapore Women Challenge Policy Of Priority for Children of Educated

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Women here are challenging a new government policy of granting children of mothers with university degrees priority in entering the best schools.

While all other women in Singapore are encouraged to stop at two children as part of a birth control campaign started in 1970, the third or fourth children of well-educated women will now get first choice of schools.

Reaction to the policy ranges from indifference to indignation.

On Tuesday, the National University of Singapore's Union of Students said it was circulating a petition expressing doubts about reliance on "selective breeding" to improve the country's pool of potential leaders and skilled persons.

Local press surveys suggest that many people consider the policy racist, favoring Singapore's better-educated and more affluent Chinese majority over the rapidly growing Malay population. They set the plan as an attempt to keep its current population balance by encouraging a higher birthrate among the Chinese.

The policy, announced in January, is perhaps the first in the world to carry into the realm of national policy the "nature vs. nurture" debate on the origins of intelligence.

Even China's strict birth control regulations, which grant privileges to one-child families, apply to all parents regardless of educational status.

In contrast, the policies of Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, and his Education Ministry officials are based on the assumption that women with university degrees have the income, education and, most important, the genes to produce more intelligent children.

Announcement of the regulations followed a plea in August by Prime Minister Lee in which he asked educated women to produce

more children. He said that, judging by 1980 census figures, while educated women had fewer children, "if we continued to reproduce ourselves in this lopsided way, the previous December, Mr. Lee said at a conference of the ruling People's Action Party about these customs one or two."

Many women said the privileges granted to female university graduates with three or more children were elitist. There are in fact only about 200 such mothers in this country of 2.4 million people.

One woman who approved of the policy was the director of the association of banks in Singapore, Mrs. Ong-Ang Ai-Boon, who has three children.

"Overnight I've gone from social pariah to celebrity," she said in a recent interview.

In explaining her support for the rules, Mrs. Ong echoed the prime minister's recurring theme that only through personal sacrifice and commitment could Singapore survive.

"I can sympathize with people who are annoyed when the government keeps chopping and changing its policy," she said. "However, my thinking is that when you make an economic policy that is good for the nation, some people do lose out."

Objections are also coming from men with university degrees. A British banker said last week that many of his Singaporean male colleagues with degrees were angry that their children came second in the nation's priorities.

The students' petition says: "The assertion that only the intelligent can breed the intelligent is a fallacy. Government policy that directly affects our lives cannot be built on such grounds. We doubt that the attainment of a university degree is an accurate indication of intelligence. There are many individuals who do not pursue a university education by choice or because of lack of opportunity or circumstances, but they are as intelligent as the average graduate."

Tonight could be the night

A touch of elegance and style. Cosmopolitan dining fair. And a ring with Lady Luck. What more exciting way to unwind and relax.

To make your evening out an evening to remember, discover these glittering, gilt-edged addresses:

Spielcasino Aachen

(Aix-la-chapelle)

Intriguing international atmosphere. Avantgarde interiors with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists. First class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star). Dancing in Club Zero.

Spielcasino Bad Oeynhausen

Germany's latest. Tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines. Roulette, Black Jack daily from 3 p.m..

Spielcasino Bremen

Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Böttcherstrasse. Choice dishes in the Flett Restaurant; drinks in the Nautilus Bar.

Roulette - Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m..

Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.

Who in his right mind bought gold then?

In the "Golden Sixties," the idea of investing in gold was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises, double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment. The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously in the '60s have been generously rewarded. While just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850 an ounce in 1980. But what about today?

Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus, economies are recovering, and the recession is coming to an end. The start of the "Golden '80s"? Perhaps. But probably only for those people who do not repeat the errors of the past.

Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic recovery is already beginning to create conditions for another outburst. The world monetary system is still threatened by Third World debt.

And international tensions have seldom been greater. Afghanistan, Poland, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada — the names in the headlines come and go. But the problems behind the headlines continue.

The world is less secure today than it has been for most of the 20th century. Gold is still the best hedge against an uncertain future; it always has been.

Why gold?

Because gold is a metal, a precious metal. It depends on no nation. On no government. As long as people prize gold — and when has it not been the most sought after of treasures? — its value will never go to zero, as has been the fate of currencies, stocks, bonds and other less tangible assets throughout history.

Today's gold price is still relatively low — even if many times its value in the 1960s — and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counselors recommend putting at least 10-15% of investment assets

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

The most convenient and safest form of gold is Krugerrand gold bullion coins. Krugerrands are genuine legal tender and the 40 million Krugerrands in circulation are more than all other modern gold bullion coins combined. Each Krugerrand coin contains exactly 1 troy ounce, 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz, or 1/10 oz of pure gold.

Krugerrands sell at the daily gold price plus a very small premium. You will be glad to know that Krugerrands can easily be resold to banks virtually anywhere in the world.

To make Krugerrands an even more enduring investment, each coin contains one ounce of pure gold... plus just a touch of alloy. That's why Krugerrands are harder, more durable than unalloyed gold coins.

How do you invest in Krugerrands? Nothing could be easier. You may buy a single coin or any quantity — with complete discretion — through most banks, stock brokers and bullion coin specialists.

For additional information, please write to: International Gold Corporation, 1, Rue de la Rotisserie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.



KRUGERRAND
Buy gold to hold.

SCIENCE

Rehabilitating the Unconscious

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

SUDDENLY, psychology is excited again about the unconscious.

For decades mainstream researchers psychologists suppressed the notion that crucial mental activity could take place unconsciously. Indeed, through the 1950s, these experimental psychologists largely ignored any such entity as "the mind," focusing instead on observable behavior. Even in the 1960s when the resurgence of cognitive psychology legitimized the study of how the mind registers information, the unconscious was still slighted outside psychanalytic circles.

But now, in what one researcher calls "a silent revolution," experimental psychologists are taking the unconscious seriously in the wake of new and compelling evidence. The main studies show that the unconscious mind may understand and respond to meaning, form emotional responses and guide most actions, largely independent of conscious awareness. And the research evidence extends beyond the laboratory to such situations as an operating room: Researchers have verified, for example, that what patients hear while under anesthesia can affect their subsequent behavior and their health.

"An enormous portion of cognitive activity is unconscious," said Emmanuel Donchin, director of the Laboratory for Cognitive Psychophysiology at the University of Illinois. "Figuratively speaking, it could be 99 percent; we probably will never know precisely how much is outside awareness."

The methods that have conferred a new respectability on the unconscious offer a textbook case of how experimental psychology — perhaps the most rigorously "scientific" field of psychology — proceeds.

A case in point is the work of Dr. Anthony Marcel, a psychologist at Cambridge University, whose research has generated much of the current excitement.

Dr. Marcel stumbled into research on unconscious perception inadvertently. He was studying reading by flashing words rapidly on a screen and asking children to say what they were; some of the words were flashed so rapidly that they could not be read. He was

struck by some odd results: For words that could not be read, the children would sometimes guess a word similar in meaning, such as "queen" for "king."

To follow up, he began a series of experiments on what he now calls "unconscious reading." Dr. Marcel would, for example, "mask" a word by flashing it in a nontease context so confusing his subjects did not even know that they had seen it.

mind has far greater capacity than the conscious, and so can handle a much larger array of possibilities.

Other researchers concur with Dr. Marcel in granting the unconscious a primary role in mental life. For example, Dr. Robert Zajonc, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, argues that the unconscious mind can form likes or dislikes before the conscious mind knows what is being responded to.

He came to his conclusions through experimental techniques similar to Dr. Marcel's, in which people were shown geometrical forms so fast they were unaware of having seen them. Later, they preferred these shapes to forms they were genuinely seeing for the first time. This suggests, he says, that emotions sometimes operate unconsciously, separate from cognition — feelings need no reasons.

One of the more controversial claims coming out of the new research is a challenge to the notion of conscious volition, or will.

Dr. Benjamin Libet, a professor of physiology at the University of California in San Francisco, has conducted research measuring brain waves.

In a recent article in the journal *Brain*, Dr. Libet reports that measurements of the subjects' brain waves show that the brain starts to initiate the act about four-tenths of a second before a person is aware of wanting to do it. "This means," he said in an interview, "that you don't initiate voluntary actions consciously, but decide to make them somewhere in the brain outside of awareness. The part of the mind that becomes aware of a decision to act is not the part that decides; a person's decisions come to him already made."

Dr. Libet's research and interpretations rankle both philosophers and fellow brain researchers. For example, Dr. Donchin agrees with Dr. Libet's results, but not the interpretations they give them.

But, in Dr. Donchin's view, these results do not challenge free will. "For one thing, what do you mean by 'the person'?" he asks. "Some place in the nervous system responds before the movement occurs, but whether the person is aware at that point may be unknowable. We still don't have a precise measure of the instant at which something passes into awareness."

In his view, the unconscious

is not available of press time

WASHINGTON — The House Budget Committee has voted to increase the deficit by \$1.5 billion over the next two years. The committee's chairman, Rep. Jim Wright, said the vote was a "major breakthrough" in the negotiations between the House and Senate on the budget. The bill will now go to the full House for a vote.

Study Forecasts Increase in Investment Within

The study, conducted by the National Association of Business Economics, forecasted that investment would grow by 3.5 percent in 1984, up from 2.5 percent in 1983. It also projected that exports would rise by 4.5 percent and imports by 3.5 percent.

Saturday

Leonard Silks Economic Scene.

More of a leaders

Industries

World

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Cable & Wireless Succeeds in Bid To Win Control of Hong Kong Firm

LONDON (HT) — Cable & Wireless PLC said Wednesday that it had raised its bid in Hong Kong Telephone Co. to 52.4 percent.

The British telecommunications company had said Monday that it was offering 52.8 million Hong Kong dollars (\$42 million), or 46 dollars a share, for the 62 percent of Hong Kong Telephone it did not already own.

C&W said that the offer would remain open for several more weeks but that it hopes to leave a substantial minority of the shares in the hands of Hong Kong investors.

Wednesday's news helped push C&W shares up 7 pence to close at 310 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Analysts were relieved that the company had obtained control without having to raise its bid.

Standard Telephones Venture Seen

LONDON (HT) — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC is expected to announce Tuesday that it has formed a joint venture with an American company to supply cable-television equipment in Britain.

An STC spokesman declined to identify the American partner. The British company already is involved in cable TV through a shareholding in Ulster Cablevision, which plans to operate a cable network in Belfast. Ulster Cablevision is one of 11 companies that were awarded franchises last year to establish cable systems.

Reagan Rejects Curbs on EC Wine

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration is opposed to legislation that could restrict imports of European wine, even if the European Community erects trade barriers against some U.S. agricultural commodities. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block has said.

He warned at a new conference here Tuesday that the United States would react to such moves by the EC, but did not give details.

Legislation has been proposed in Congress that would allow U.S. restrictions on wine imports. The bill, supported by lawmakers from major wine areas, has been seen as one way the United States could react to EC curbs on U.S. farm shipments.

EC Confirms Curbs on U.S. Goods

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community Commission confirmed Wednesday its retaliatory measures against the United States for imposing curbs on EC specialty steel will take effect March 1.

On Tuesday, the community rejected a U.S. request for a two-week delay in the start of the retaliatory measures to allow Washington to consider objections to the EC countermeasures.

These countermeasures — curbs of imports of chemicals, sporting goods and security devices — were announced Jan. 13 following the U.S. government's decision last July to restrict imports of EC specialty steel, such as stainless steel, coated with traditional carbon steel.

Airbus Greets Boeing Proposal Coolly

PARIS (Reuters) — The European aircraft consortium, Airbus Industrie, reacted coolly Wednesday to a surprise proposal from its main rival, Boeing Co., that the two organizations join forces to produce a short-haul 150-seater airliner.

"We don't really have any comment as we haven't been approached, but it is interesting to note Boeing is paying so much interest to Airbus," a spokeswoman for Airbus said.

Airbus plans to produce a single-aisle, 150-seater plane, the A-320, by 1988. The proposal for a joint project came from Boeing's vice-president for civil aviation, Tex Bouloumi, speaking to journalists in Paris Tuesday.

Brazil Expects \$1 Billion This Month

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — The first segment of about \$1 billion of Brazil's \$6.5 billion commercial bank loan, signed in January, should be released in the second half of this month, Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Release of the first \$3 billion, which should be made available in three roughly equal parts at weekly intervals, has been delayed because of bureaucratic work.

Barclays Euronote Issue Is Increased

LONDON (Reuters) — Barclays Bank's floating-rate Euronote issue has been increased to \$350 million from \$250 million, Barclays Merchant Bank said Wednesday.

The issue, by Barclays Overseas Investment Co., is guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Barclays Bank International. The notes mature in 2004 and carry a spread of 1/4 percent over the London interbank offered rate.

Ford executives are also expected to get bonuses for 1983 based on expected strong earnings. But those at Chrysler Corp. will not because the company's old bonus plan expired while its government-backed loans were outstanding, and a new one could not be instituted under the terms of the loans.

For Ford executives are also expected to get bonuses for 1983 based on expected strong earnings. But those at Chrysler Corp. will not because the company's old bonus plan expired while its government-backed loans were outstanding, and a new one could not be instituted under the terms of the loans.

The growth has been tremendous, and 1983 was by far the biggest year," Mr. Hutchinson said. In fact, net purchases of U.S. securities by Japanese investors jumped to \$10.3 billion last year from \$3.7 billion in 1981, according to the Finance Ministry's international research division. Nearly all of that investment was in fixed-income securities.

The advantage of investing in U.S. issues is clear. Ten-year U.S. Treasury bonds, for example, have carried interest rates recently of about 11.5 percent, more than four percentage points higher than the

rate on a comparable Japanese government issue.

How much, and how quickly, the Japanese government will permit the capital outflow to increase is uncertain. Although the export of Japanese capital does help the U.S. government finance its huge deficits, the outflow also tends to weaken the value of the yen. A weaker yen makes Japanese goods less expensive abroad, aggravating trade frictions by increasing Japan's exports.

Still, most of the U.S. securities executives here see the trend toward greater liberalization continuing, adding to their sales. For example, the Finance Ministry earlier this month permitted trading to begin in Government National Mortgage Association securities, or Ginnie Maes.

Ginnie Maes are the biggest part

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits in millions are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Genstar
Net Income
Profit/Loss
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$56.4 \$56.4
Net Income 1.02 1.02
Profit/Loss 1.02 1.02
Per Share... 2.83 2.83

United States

Amer. General
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$79.3 \$79.3
Net Income 1.02 1.02
Profit/Loss 1.02 1.02
Per Share... 2.77 2.77

Kansas City Pwr.
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$12.4 \$12.4
Net Income 0.49 0.49
Profit/Loss 0.49 0.49
Per Share... 2.45 2.45

PepsiCo
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$2,500 \$2,200
Net Income 3.01 3.01
Profit/Loss 3.01 3.01
Per Share... 2.77 2.77

Lilly (Eli)
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$72.4 \$72.4
Net Income 1.54 1.54
Profit/Loss 1.54 1.54
Per Share... 2.45 2.45

McGrail Edison
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$10.6 \$10.6
Net Income 1.04 1.04
Profit/Loss 1.04 1.04
Per Share... 2.45 2.45

Continental Group
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$96.5 \$170.0
Net Income 1.14 1.14
Profit/Loss 1.14 1.14
Per Share... 5.50 4.88

General Signal
Net Income
Revenue
Per Share...

Year 1983 1982
Revenue \$2.14 \$2.14
Net Income 0.34 0.34
Profit/Loss 0.34 0.34
Per Share... 1.06 1.06

GM Officials To Share Big Bonus Pool

New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp.'s record 1983 earnings are likely to produce some fat bonuses at the auto giant. Included would probably be one that would push the annual income for the chairman, Roger B. Smith, to more than \$1 million.

The last time that GM paid bonuses was in 1978, when profit of \$3.5 billion generated a bonus pool of \$166,727,000. The chairman at the time, Thomas A. Murphy, was paid a bonus of \$625,000 in cash and stock, or 0.37 percent of the total pool.

In good years an executive's bonus often amounts to more than his base salary. The 1983 earnings have fattened the bonus pool to about \$180 million, Mr. Smith said. If Mr. Smith receives the same share as Mr. Murphy did in 1978 — and GM officials say the formulas have not changed — he would receive about \$666,000 in bonus for the year.

It is not likely that his 1982 salary of \$548,034 was reduced last year. Mr. Smith apparently will be paid more than \$1.2 million in 1983, the first time that a GM chairman has made more than \$1 million.

Mr. Smith's total company income for 1983 will be released by the company in its annual proxy statement in April. Mr. Murphy's total in 1978, his best year, amounted to \$75,000.

The bonus would be Mr. Smith's first since he became chairman in January 1981, shortly before the 1980 loss of \$763 million was announced. No bonuses were paid for that year or 1981 and 1982, although the corporation was profitable in the latter two years.

While it is not unheard of for executives of large corporations to earn more than \$1 million in salary and bonuses, the auto industry has not traditionally paid such high amounts. Henry Ford 2d, the former chairman of Ford Motor Co., nudged over the \$1-million mark in 1978, when his total compensation reached \$1,057,070.

The United Automobile Workers union, which is to negotiate a new contract with GM later this year, noted the size of the bonus pool and complained about "the great disparity between the bonus being paid to several thousand GM executives and the payout in profit-sharing to UAW-represented GM employees." The factory workers will get an average of \$640 in profit-sharing next month.

Ford executives are also expected to get bonuses for 1983 based on expected strong earnings. But those at Chrysler Corp. will not because the company's old bonus plan expired while its government-backed loans were outstanding, and a new one could not be instituted under the terms of the loans.

Ford executives are also expected to get bonuses for 1983 based on expected strong earnings. But those at Chrysler Corp. will not because the company's old bonus plan expired while its government-backed loans were outstanding, and a new one could not be instituted under the terms of the loans.

The growth has been tremendous, and 1983 was by far the biggest year," Mr. Hutchinson said. In fact, net purchases of U.S. securities by Japanese investors jumped to \$10.3 billion last year from \$3.7 billion in 1981, according to the Finance Ministry's international research division. Nearly all of that investment was in fixed-income securities.

The advantage of investing in U.S. issues is clear. Ten-year U.S. Treasury bonds, for example, have carried interest rates recently of about 11.5 percent, more than four percentage points higher than the

rate on a comparable Japanese government issue.

How much, and how quickly, the Japanese government will permit the capital outflow to increase is uncertain. Although the export of Japanese capital does help the U.S. government finance its huge deficits, the outflow also tends to weaken the value of the yen. A weaker yen makes Japanese goods less expensive abroad, aggravating trade frictions by increasing Japan's exports.

Still, most of the U.S. securities executives here see the trend toward greater liberalization continuing, adding to their sales. For example, the Finance Ministry earlier this month permitted trading to begin in Government National Mortgage Association securities, or Ginnie Maes.

Ginnie Maes are the biggest part

of the fast-growing market for mortgage-backed securities — individual mortgages packaged together. An initial \$100-million sale of Ginnie Maes in Japan is being handled by Salomon Brothers and Daiwa Securities Co.

The biggest problem U.S. firms they face in Japan is luring Japanese workers away from major Japanese brokerage houses or banks. In a nation where lifetime employment is the rule at major firms and loyalty to one's company is assumed, job-hopping is rare and going to a foreign concern is even rarer.

In his recruiting search for bright, highly motivated individuals, Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity.

Shippers Braving Gulf In Search for Business

By David Lewis
Reuters

LONDON — With the Iran-Iraq war threatening to enter a more dangerous phase, some shippers and insurers are steering well clear of the Gulf, but for others even the business is better than no business at all.

Low demand for tankers and dry-cargo ships has persuaded one hard-pressed owners, particularly Greeks and Cypriots, to continue to risk sending ships to the top of the waterway crucial to eastern oil supplies, shipping sources say.

And despite signs of escalation in the 40-month-old war, insurance sources say competition is keeping premiums steady.

Three Cyprus-registered freighters were damaged last Wednesday when a convoy of 13 ships was attacked while leaving the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

Although the cost of insurance is sharply once vessels enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, London insurance underwriter Stephen Merrett, believes the area far more risky than most of the insurance market realizes. "The optimism generally felt by the insurance market is quite uncalled for," Mr. Merrett said. He said that his company, Merrett Syndicates, is

"not getting the rates we think are justified and we are tending not to write any business in the area."

One broker in the largely secretive London insurance market said a war-risk premium of 7.5 percent was payable on a ship's insurable value as it passed through the Strait of Hormuz and this could rise to 5 to 6 percent further up the Gulf.

Crew costs also can rise sharply. Britain's National Union of Seamen, for example, has an agreement with the General Council of British Shipping that sailors passing into an agreed war zone receive double pay for at least five days, even if they are in the zone for a shorter time.

Jim Jupp, a spokesman for the sailors' union, said his union had sought an extension of the war zone because of reports of floating mines as far down the Gulf as Qatar. The shipowners rejected the proposal.

Ship industry sources in Japan say Japanese owners are willing to send tankers to the Gulf despite higher insurance and crew costs because of unusual cold weather recently.

Japanese shipowners have offered an undisclosed extra bonus to Japanese sailors as war risk, but tankers can enter Kharg Island only with the union's agreement, the sources said.

"We can't afford to be Santa Claus," Mr. Rodenick said.

U.S. Steel Set to Sue

(Continued from Page 7)

that change. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, have publicly stated the administration's opposition to two moves to curb imports. One is an industry support bill that would limit imports to 15 percent of domestic consumption; the other is a Bethlehem Steel Corp. complaint that increased imports are injuring the domestic makers.

If a worldwide agreement is negotiated to limit steel imports to the United States, Mr. Rodenick said the domestic industry "would be very willing to agree not to file any more trade cases." That would just follow.

Without global limits, however, he said U.S. Steel will likely file anti-dumping complaints against Mexico and Argentina since a Commerce Department preliminary ruling Tuesday failed to find subsidies large enough to close the U.S. market to those countries.

In addition, he said U.S. Steel is working on complaints against nine other countries charging unfair-trade practices. These countries are Australia, South Korea, Argentina, Romania, Finland, Spain, South Africa, Sweden and Venezuela.

"We can't afford to be Santa Claus," Mr. Rodenick said.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Pact Praised

Analysts Say Japanese Link Likely to Save Ailing Firm

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Analysis say that ailing Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corp., which has been seeking a merger partner for several years, appears to have assured its survival by negotiating a stock-purchase and joint-venture agreement with Japan's Nissin Steel Co.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh, the eighth-largest U.S. steel company, announced today that Nissin, Japan's sixth-largest steelmaker, had agreed to buy 10 percent of its common stock.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh, which had a \$54.1-million loss last year and a \$58.8-million loss in 1982, said this move, along with the agreement of its largest shareholder to purchase more stock, would provide the company with \$35 million of much-needed capital.

At a news conference in Pittsburgh, the U.S. company's headquarters, the chairmen of the two companies said they had also agreed in principle to form a joint venture to build a coating facility in the Ohio Valley for rust-proofing flat-rolled steel used by the automotive and appliance industries.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh also said that it would make a "multimillion-dollar" investment in Nissin stock, but company officials refused to disclose the exact amount.

Noting that the world steel in-

dustry is going through "a period of unprecedented structural change," Dennis J. Connor, chairman and chief executive officer of Wheeling-Pittsburgh, said, "We expect this new cooperative effort to improve the production and marketing of both steel companies."

Analysts agreed that the agreement improves the outlook for Wheeling-Pittsburgh.

"Wheeling-Pittsburgh has always been viewed as a highly marginal steel producer," said James Rudolph, an analyst with Wertheim & Co. & Co.

Robert G. Malone, an analyst with Wood Gundlach Inc., said the arrangement would enable Nissin to enjoy more of the "very big market here." He said, "Just as Japanese automobile companies are manufacturing here to improve their share of the market, so Nissin would like to have some facilities here."

Analysts said Nippon Steel Corp., Japan's largest steelmaker, is the largest shareholder in Nissin, and that its expertise in making seamless tube might be used to improve Wheeling-Pittsburgh's pipe mills. About 85 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh production is flat-rolled sheet, with the rest being rails and pipe.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh's revenue last year totaled \$72.3 million, up from \$75.5 million the year before. Its stock closed Tuesday at \$33.50, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. It has ranged from a high of \$35.62 to a low of \$17.50 during the past 52 weeks.

U.K. Aide Scolds Reagan For Move to Protectionism

(Continued from Page 7)

staunchly denied that it has taken a protectionist turn. Vice President George Bush acknowledged that textiles is one area where the administration is "something less than pure in terms of free trade."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige cited administration details of countervailing trade complaints, including one a year ago when democratic member interests sought restrictions on imports of Canadian lumber.

Nonetheless, the government now is faced with an unprecedented number of trade complaints filed within the last two weeks that will fall on the president's desk for a decision next fall — in the heat of his reelection campaign. These complaints come from the steel, copper, footwear and wine industries, with tuna-fish canners reported to be planning to file a case shortly.

Mr. Tebbit acknowledged the political difficulty of resisting protectionism in an election year, but he pointed to Britain's policy of

allowing 80 percent of its imports in duty free, twice the United States proportion.

"If Britain — a small offshore island — has the courage to face the competition, who do you lack confidence in yourselves?" he asked.

He also criticized Mr. Brock's contention that Europeans have failed to make needed economic adjustments by cutting wages and prices and "are just going their merry ways," to quote Mr. Brock a couple of months ago.

"At least we in the U.K. have got our financing our money-making by growing budget deficits," said Mr. Tebbit.

He also rejected U.S. complaints against the Europeans of industrial targeting, citing areas of the U.S. economy that have been helped by government policies, and attacked attempts to impose U.S. laws on people in other countries. Mr. Tebbit called this extraterritoriality "the most persistent source of tension between us."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

SERVICES

YOUNG LADY

EXCELLENT APPEARANCE,

City Guide & Travel Companion

ZURICH

830 52 42

PARIS PA

BLINDING YOUNG LADY

PARIS: 520 97 95

INT'L TOURIST GUIDE TO 999 95 90 95

you for Paris & Airports 999 95 90

TOKYO LADY COMPANION, per

sonal escort, 999 95 90

LONDON LADY

584 3829, multilingual

traveler, 999 95 90

PARIS LADY

584 3829, 999 95 90

WOMEN'S COMPANION

999 95 90

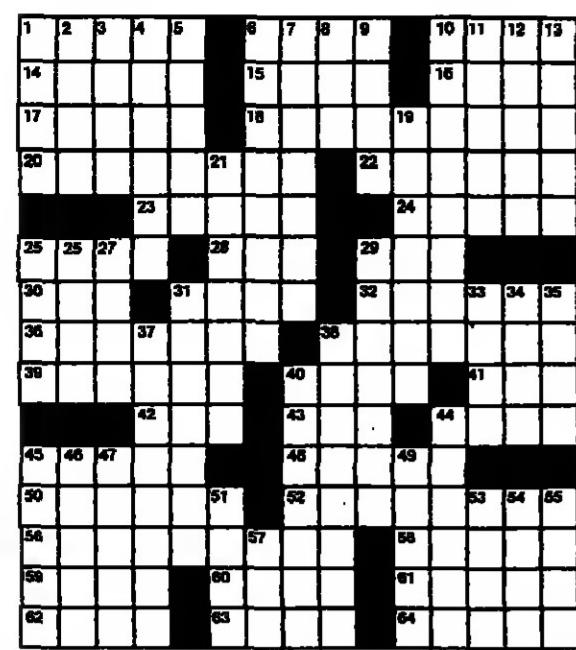
HEAVY OIL

584 3829, 999 95 90

WOMEN'S COMPANION

999 95 90

WOM



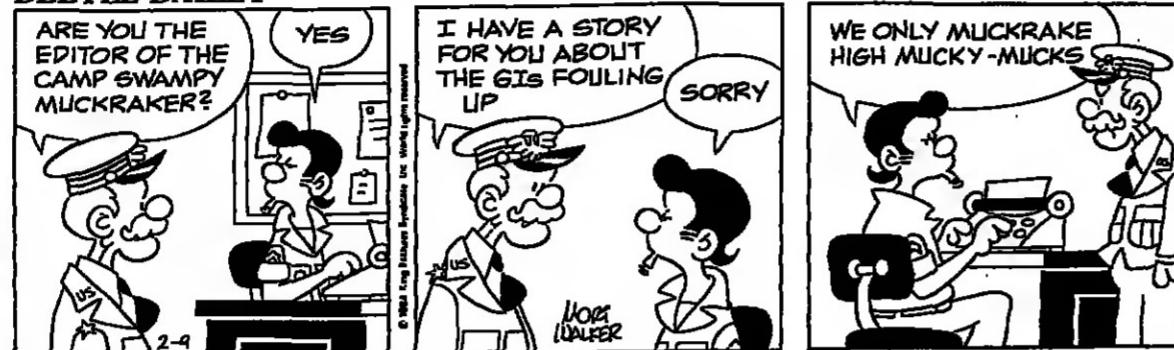
PEANUTS



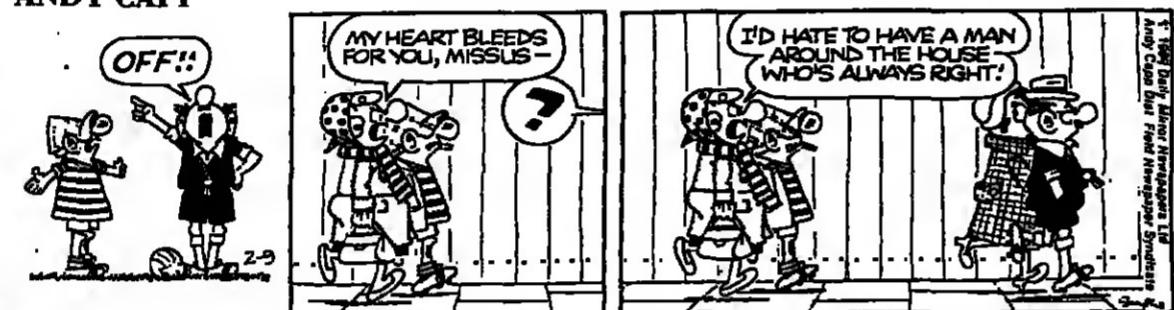
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



ACROSS

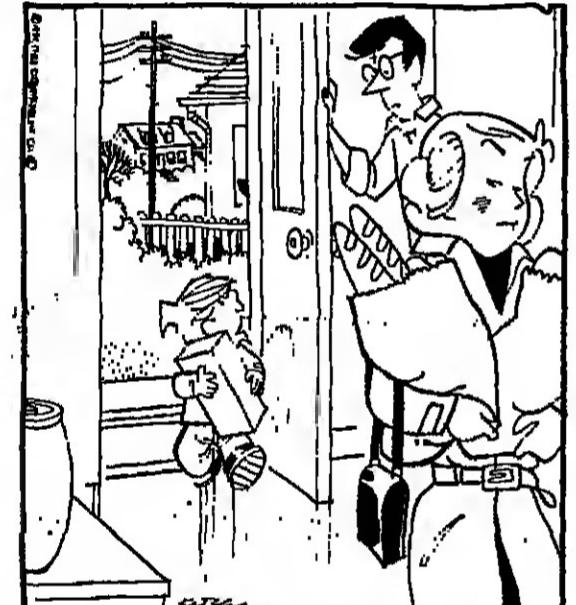
- 1 Chubby
- 2 Game fish
- 10 Miami's county
- 14 Stand for Georgia O'Keeffe
- 15 Anthesis of written
- 16 Land of Herod Agrippa II
- 17 Start of a pessimist's credo
- 18 Hierarchical system
- 20 Vexed
- 22 Credo: Part II
- 23 "—est labore..."
- 24 Impenituous
- 25 Kind of corner
- 28 Gump's mate
- 29 Persian or Siamese
- 30 Discumber
- 31 Little sea pike
- 32 Cockpits
- 36 Fielding and Menotti heroines
- 38 Offer
- 39 Credo: Part III
- 40 Saucy
- 41 Cruise port
- 42 "Meeting at Potsdam" author
- 43 Inst. of the Fighting Engineers
- 44 Credit: Part IV
- 45 Celebrated
- 48 "Oberon" is one
- 50 Valuable violins
- 52 Conclude a speech
- 53 British proofreader
- 58 Dot over dot
- 59 One of the "Long Tails"
- 60 Where Beauvais is
- 61 End of credo
- 62 Shoe size
- 63 Devil's-grip, e.g.
- 64 He wrote "The Big Knife"
- 65 Emulate Tom of Coventry
- 66 Flow along
- 67 Exploits
- 68 U.S. poet and religious writer
- 69 Rutherford, N.J., 1872-1953
- 70 Italian saint
- 71 Large barge
- 72 Dray-delivering plant
- 73 Noted artist now
- 74 Fieldman
- 75 Tradesman, e.g.
- 76 Sets
- 77 Cautious
- 78 Squeal
- 79 Corrida calls
- 80 They might wholly or partly
- 81 In a bowl
- 82 Get even with

DOWN

- 1 Go on a tear
- 25 Asian salt lake
- 26 Soprano who lost her key
- 27 A Genesis setting
- 28 Coral Sea is one
- 29 Indefinitely
- 30 Tevere feeder
- 34 Flavoring for a Camom cordial
- 35 Ancient ambulatory
- 37 Linden, turpentine or sour gum
- 38 Beat repeatedly
- 40 Make a hitch pitch
- 44 Loser in 1066
- 45 Sparkler part
- 46 Casanova's obsession
- 47 Noted artist now
- 48 "Meeting at Potsdam" author
- 49 British proofreader
- 50 Valuable violins
- 51 Large barge
- 52 Dray-delivering plant
- 53 Noted artist now
- 54 Ballyhoo
- 55 They might wholly or partly
- 56 Meet in a bowl
- 57 Get even with

C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT SUPPOSED TO TELL YA WHAT ALMOST HAPPENED, BUT IT'S LUCKY I HAD MY SEATBELT ON!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble three four-jumble, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words:

POVER

THOLC

CRASAF

TREEMP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the missing answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LUCIO CHASM BABOON EQUITY

Answer: Should you cut them and throw them away — or just lie them? — NAILS

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

Bangkok

Beijing

Brussels

Buenos Aires

Copenhagen

Dublin

Düsseldorf

Frankfurt

Geneva

Helsinki

Istanbul

London

Madrid

Milan

Munich

Nice

Oaks

Paris

Prague

Rome

Rostock

Stockholm

Vienna

Wiesbaden

Zurich

MIDDLE EAST

Akron

Bahrain

Beirut

Jerusalem

Tel Aviv

AFRICA

Aleks

Asmara

Casablanca

Harare

Johannesburg

Khartoum

Lagos

Luanda

Maputo

New Delhi

Nairobi

Nicosia

Port Louis

Rabat

Rome

Sana'a

Sana

SPORTS

Veteran U.S. Cross-Country Skier Koch Assails 'Shamateurs'

By Dennis Collins

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — Bill Koch, the U.S. cross-country skier who has beaten the world's best at the winter's most grueling game, finished a training session Tuesday, on the eve of his fourth Winter Olympics, and then tested the rules upon which these storied Games are based.

"There are no amateurs left," he said. "I do see a lot of 'shamateurs' here. It's ridiculous the way we have to dance around the amateur rules."

After a week of confusing con-

cerns over whether or not the world's top hockey players was fiscally pure enough to play on Olympic ice, the debate over one of the most funda-

mental premises of these quadrennial games has been raging in a dozen languages. It is not a new topic, but suddenly many of the world's top athletes are speaking out.

Phil Mahre, the reigning World Cup champion in alpine skiing, says amateurism "just doesn't exist at the top levels of sport." The companies that pay athletes for using their sports equipment, said Mahre, base the amount on how well the athletes perform and how effectively they advertise the product.

"It used to be that guys would take off their skis before they even crossed the finish line and get them up in front of the camera," said

Mahre. "They made a new rule that you have to cross the finish line before you could take your skis off. It became a joke."

Many athletes, including Koch, think the Olympics should be opened to everyone, including contract professionals. With the current labyrinth of financial systems employed by countries to support their athletes, Koch believes there is no other way to eliminate hypocrisy.

"I don't see a whole lot of difference between professionals and rich amateurs," said Koch, 28, who does not deny that he gets more free skis and poles for endorsing the equipment he uses. "The quality of competition would rise dramatically . . . and athletes would not be in degraded position or being forced to play somebody else's game."

Koch has been competing in world-class company long enough to know how all the games are played. He was 17 when he qualified for his first U.S. ski team in 1972.

At that time, U.S. Nordic skiers were so far behind the Scandinavian countries they couldn't have won a race with sled dogs. But within a remarkably few years, Koch caught up.

In 1976 Koch became the first American to win an Olympic medal in cross-country skiing when he placed second in the 30-kilometer

race at Innsbruck. In 1982 he made history again by becoming the first American to win a World Cup race.

Along the way he developed new racing techniques, including a skating action for starts and finishes that was so effective the Scandinavian countries banded together to outlaw its use in the last 200 meters of a race.

"It's a ridiculous rule," said Koch, who has a boyish face and blue eyes that belie his 28 years. "They are legislating technique. I've always felt you should start from the start to the finish as fast as your skis will take you. It has cramped the style of cross-country skiing."

Koch's style has always been intentionally private. He is not unfriendly to the press — he just doesn't want the attention. The only time he bristles is when someone asks him to predict his gold-medal chances.

"That's a word I don't like. I don't think it's fair for anybody to have any expectations for me. I totally reject the pressures and expectations of other people. If they can't accept that, it's their problem."

Koch has been burned by outside expectations before. Before the 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid, "experts" were predicting Koch could win as many as three medals, including at least one gold.

Instead he finished 13th in the 50-kilometer race, 16th in the 15 and dropped out of the 30-kilometer, which he had won the silver in 1976. The press and public expressed more than disappointment. Some groused that he hadn't tried.

"I think I'm about as competitive today as they come," said Koch. "But you can't base success or failure on whether you win or not. If you do, you're going to be a very disappointed person. . . . The satisfaction comes from striving for excellence."

And that, straight from the wind-chapped mouth of an Olympic critic, sounds like the Olympic deal.



Bill Koch, skiing past a Yugoslav soldier on a practice run.

Sign of the Times: Teams Leaving the Family Fold*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — English soccer's ruling class, which developed the system on which the world's leagues are built, is finally succumbing to the winds of change. Manchester United, Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur — international pillars of the old order — are suddenly vulnerable to rude market forces. Rich or once-rich families that handed down boardroom control like bequests are now at different stages of accepting notice to quit.

Like corner grocery stores in theaths of multitudinous juggernauts, their resistance is low. The old landlords of Tottenham have spied and sold out. The old Etonians at Arsenal are being infiltrated

ROB HUGHES

rom the City of London. And the young full-time chief executive of Manchester United is pondering whether and when to cut and run.

Offers their fathers (sometimes their grandfathers) could refuse now seem irretrievable. Perhaps it's the watering down of the family line, the son not as ruthlessly committed or as blinded by the sheer love of the thing. Or perhaps it is nothing but the inevitable swallowing up of the big by the bigger still.

Talk of £10 million (\$14.1 million) takeover bids for Manchester United may sound like small beer to American readers, accustomed as they are to the fickle shifts of porting franchises at home. But pro soccer there is dying without being given the opportunity to ink roots.

English soccer, a little older to the tooth, has 92 league clubs, many with Victorian ancestry. The reason for supporting, as well as naming, them is often that that's what their father did. How long, one wonders, will the new ballgame last?

Take Tottenham. After decades of nepotistic rule, the fussy old family men are out and the counter-age boys are in. The changeover was made all too easy by internal feuding. Old Sidney Wale, once apparent, was nudged aside by aging Arthur Richardson, who died last year. Geoffrey, to grieve. But when expenditure on a new stand financially embarrassed Spurs, old Sid proved he was not one to ease up on a grudge. He put his shares at the disposal of outsiders who

promptly dispatched the Richardses to the same import platform as "life president" Wales — they were named life vice-presidents.

And presto, the new chairman became one Douglas A. Alexiou, old Sid's son-in-law.

Alexiou was made the club's figurehead by a consortium headed by Irving Scholar, a multimillionaire property man who mainly conducts his business from the tax haven of Monte Carlo. Scholar, Alexiou and partners of the new Squarz board are in their thirties — half the age of the average football club director in Britain. And boy, do they have ideas!

This very week a Tottenham fan wanting a ticket for a match need not queue two hours in the rain. All he has to do is place a phone call, state his demands and means of payment and the ticket will be in the next mail, courtesy of well-trained, well-mannered computer operators. He will also find himself subjected to advertising campaigns by Saatchi and Saatchi, public relations advisers to Maggie Thatcher, trying to lure him to the stadium when he least feels like it.

His heroes now play with the logo of Holsten — the West Ger-

man lager company — on their chesis (bringing the team £425,000 over 2½ years) and will, if the new Tottenham board gets its way, soon be in an elite smaller English superleague to which only big clubs need apply. Tottenham, £4 million in debt a year ago, improved its health by uniquely floating a shares offer on the stock market.

On top of that and prematch family entertainment he never dreamed of, the Spurs fan finds his club promoting U.S. gridiron football games at Wembley and suggesting it's time that lame-duck rival English clubs go part-time. Such rural country cousins as Norwich, which recently put Spurs out of the FA Cup, would be better off playing games among themselves while Tottenham concentrates on Europe.

Arsenal, falling victim to Third Division Middlesbrough and Second Division Milk Cup this season, and Manchester United, humbled by a pair of Third Division pretenders, Bournemouth and Oxford, may wish the little fellows would quietly go away as well.

Ironically, not only did Oxford

help deprive Manchester of £500,000 lost revenue by knocking off the cup so early, but the Third Division club's chairman, Robert Maxwell, is now seeking to buy out United's lock, stock and paper barrel's harrel.

Maxwell, you may recall, has saved Oxford from insolvency. But despite hiring a manager who built a team of unprecedented success at its own level, and despite thumb-screwing long-suffering Oxford fans into paying exorbitant sums to watch the glory games, the publishing millionaire is fed up with Third Division life. He intends to pass Oxford to his children — the old, old neophytes — and taking the bypass to Europe. Maxwell bid recently for Birmingham, but nothing like as seriously as he now tempts Mario Edwards to Manchester.

And although Edwards had almost a 10-year apprenticeship on the board before taking over England's biggest club (when his father Louis, the late chairman, died in 1980), he is unlikely to be a match for wily former MP Maxwell at the negotiating table. Edwards is only 35, and although he pays himself £47,000 a year to run United,

he is also on the doubles

team. He is also on the doubles

team.

